

Appl. No. 10/662,278
Amendment dated: June 8, 2005
Reply to OA of: March 8, 2005

REMARKS

Applicants have amended the claims to add the specific ratios demonstrating the unique features of the presently claimed invention and as fully supported by Applicants specification, note in particular the paragraph bridging pages 4 and 5 thereof. Applicants most respectfully submit that all the claims now present in the application are in full compliance with 35 U.S.C. §112 and are clearly patentable over the references of record.

The rejection of claims 1-2 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being clearly anticipated by U.S. Patent 6,559,915 and the rejection of claims 3-4 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over '915 has been carefully considered but is most respectfully traversed in view of the following comments.

The presently claimed invention relates to a liquid crystal display device, particularly to a liquid crystal display device exhibiting a vision property similar to that of cathode ray tube display device (CRT). The present liquid crystal display device, as claimed in claim 1, comprises a top polarizer, a lower polarizer, a liquid crystal element, and a back light assemble, the device is characterized in that the top polarizer is not subject to an anti-glaring treatment and the lower polarizer is subjected to an anti-glaring treatment. This is a claim limitation which cannot be ignored.

Applicants wish to direct the Examiner's attention to MPEP § 2131 which states that to anticipate a claim, the reference must teach every element of the claim.

"A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference." *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 814 F.2d 628, 631, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987). "The identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the ... claim." *Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co.*, 868 F.2d 1226, 1236, 9 USPQ2d 1913, 1920 (Fed Cir. 1989). The elements must be arranged as required by the claim, but this is not an *ipsissimis verbis* test, i.e., identity of terminology is not required. *In re Bond*, 910 F.2d 831, 15 USPQ2d 1566 (Fed.Cir. 1990).

Also, on page 3, lines 2-6 of the present specification, it is noted that "The liquid crystal display device according to the present invention exhibits a vision property similar to that of CRT because the top polarizer is not subjected to an anti-glaring treatment. Also, the liquid crystal display device according to the present invention overcomes the problems such as browning and glittering problems associated with current LCD". This means that in this application, to obtain a vision property similar to that of cathode ray tube display device (CRT), it is necessary to remain the top polarizer not being subjected to the anti-glaring treatment. Such a technique point is not mention in the '915 reference.

Moreover, as mentioned on page 4, last paragraph bridging page 5 of the present application, by comparing with a conventional crystal display in which the top polarizer is subjected to an anti-glaring treatment and the lower polarizer is not subjected to an anti-glaring treatment, the present liquid crystal display in which the top polarizer is not subjected to an anti-glaring treatment and the lower polarizer is subjected to an anti-glaring treatment has been proven to exhibit increased central contrast ratio, increased maximum contrast, and increased right and left viewing angles. Such improvements are not found in or suggested by the '915 reference.

In the '915 reference cited by the Examiner, it mainly relates to an optical film possessing matt property, a polarizing plate using the films and a liquid crystal display device using these elements. From column 5, lines 56-62, it discloses a liquid crystal display device which comprises the polarizing plate according to the aforesaid paragraph (18) (i.e., a polarizing plate having matt property) used as a polarizing plate on the side of backlight out of the two polarizing plates disposed on both sides of the liquid crystal cell, the polarizing plate being arranged in such manner that the matted layer is faced to the backlight side. It means that both polarizing plates disposed both sides of the liquid crystal cell possess matt property, which is different from the present application that the top polarizer is not subjected to anti-glaring treatment. Also, please refer to claim 6, lines 2-4, it states that "an anti-glare layer is formed on the top surface of the display side of the display side polarizing plate". It also means that the top

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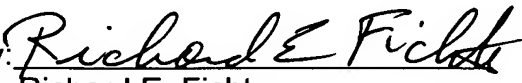
polarizing plate is subjected to an anti-glaring treatment. Therefore, the technique of the presently claimed invention is different from that used in the '915 reference. Also, the technique by remaining the top polarizer not being subjected to the anti-glaring treatment to obtain a vision property similar to that of cathode ray tube display device (CRT) is not suggested nor taught in the '915 reference.

In conclusion, claim 1 of the presently claimed invention is not anticipated by or obvious from the '915 reference and should be allowable. Further, as claims 2-4 are dependent claims depending on claim 1, claims 2-4 should also be allowable.

In view of the above comments and further amendments to the claims, favorable reconsideration and allowance of all of the claims now present in the application are most respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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